

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

VOL. XXII. NO. 27.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Public Meeting.

IN CENTRAL HALL THURSDAY NIGHT

At which the Report of the Committee of Fifteen was Submitted to the People.

A Large Attendance of Interested Taxpayers.

Resolutions Adopted Requesting the Town Council to Reconsider Its Action Calling for a Special Election on November 10th, To Pay the Orange Water Company \$150,000.

A public meeting of citizens was held in Central Hall on Thursday night to hear the report of the committee of fifteen appointed on May 29th to consider the question of a water supply for this town. The report of the committee was adopted, together with the following preamble and resolutions:

We recommend to this meeting that they adopt the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Town Council have called a special election for November 10 to authorize the purchase of the Orange Water Company's plant located in the streets of this town at a price of \$150,000; and

Whereas, This sum is greatly in excess of the cost of a new and adequate distribution plant, and is about double the present value of the Orange Water Company's plant; be it

Resolved, That the citizens of Bloomfield hereby request the Town Council of Bloomfield to reconsider its action in calling for such election on November 10; and be it further

Resolved, That the Town Council be and they are hereby requested to offer the Orange Water Company the sum of \$90,000 for the purchase of its plant located in the streets of Bloomfield; and be it further

Resolved, That if the Orange Water Company shall not accept said offer of \$90,000 for its said plant within ten days from the date of receiving the same, the Town Council of Bloomfield be and they are hereby advised to at once take the necessary proceedings for the construction of a new and adequate system of water mains and pipes in this town.

And your committee in conclusion advise their fellow-citizens voters of this town that in case the Town Council shall refuse to reconsider its call for such election on November 10, all the legal voters of this town shall not only vote, and in addition to casting their own vote, use all their personal influence with other voters to persuade them to defeat at the polls on November 10 this proposition to authorize the Town Council to purchase the Orange Water Company's plant at a cost of \$150,000, which purchase, as has been before stated, and for the reasons before stated, we are convinced will be a manifest and irreparable injury to all the taxpayers of the town of Bloomfield.

THEODORE H. WARD, THOMAS MCGOWAN, JAMES C. BEACH, CHARLES H. BAILEY, THOMAS OAKES, G. LEE STOUT, D. G. GARABANT, JOHN A. LAWRENCE, JAMES M. WALKER.

The meeting was largely attended by tax-paying property-owners, all of whom manifested a deep and serious interest in the report and the discussion that followed. It was about five minutes after eight o'clock when Halsey M. Barrett said to Dr. W. F. Harrison, "I am ready if you are, Doctor," and the Doctor replied, "All ready!" and Town Clerk William L. Johnson ascended the platform and called the meeting to order. Theodore H. Ward was unanimously chosen to preside, and William L. Johnson chosen secretary. Halsey M. Barrett read the reports of the sub-committee to the Committee of Fifteen, which were published in the CITIZEN of the 24th inst.

In addition to the reports submitted to the Committee of Fifteen, Mr. Barrett read a further statement giving an account of the proceedings of the committee on October 20, and in which the committee asked the Council for an explanation of their reasons for interfering with the work of the Committee of Fifteen, and the explanation not being satisfactory, the committee adopted the resolutions above published.

After Mr. Barrett had concluded, Chairman Ward said that he understood that a minority report was to be presented, and he was ready to receive it.

Dr. W. F. Harrison, Chairman of the Water Committee, said that there was no minority report, but he had a report of the Town Council to read to the meeting.

Chairman Ward questioned the propriety of admitting a report from the Town Council, as the meeting was called expressly to hear reports from the Committee of Fifteen either majority or minority reports.

In order that the people present might have all the information available, Dr. Harry E. Richards requested that the parliamentary technicality be waived, and that Dr. Harrison's report from the Council be received and read, and his motion was adopted.

Dr. Harrison then ascended the platform and read the following report:

Report of the Town Council of the town of Bloomfield to an adjourned meeting of citizens, supplemental to the report of the Council through its Water Committee, made at the public meeting held in Liberty Street school building on May 22, 1903.

To the Citizens of Bloomfield, N. J.: Your Council respectfully reports as follows:

THE SITUATION.

A system of distribution of good and wholesome water through street mains for public and domestic uses in our town is under existing conditions, absolutely essential and imperative.

Municipal ownership of such a distributing system is generally indorsed throughout our State and our country, and so far as our committee knows, is generally favored by the citizens of our town.

The Orange Water Company now owns, controls and operates the distributing water system in Bloomfield. This company was incorporated and received its charter by a special or private act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey known as Chapter 505 of the Laws of New Jersey, approved April 6, 1865, and entitled "An act to incorporate the Orange Water Company."

A synopsis of the company's charter shows that it was vested with broad and sweeping privileges that must be given serious attention before entering in competition with it in the water business, and it was important that due consideration be given to the incalculable value of the possession of those charted privileges might be to the town, and also the danger and possible inconvenience of letting them pass into the hands of other parties.

Particular attention was directed to section 6 of the company's charter and its particular value in case the town wanted to secure lands for a water supply. This section reads as follows:

"And be it enacted, That the object of said corporation is hereby declared to be the procuring of a supply of good and wholesome water for the use of the people of Orange and its vicinity, in the County of Essex; and that, to this end, the said company are hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, take, hold, enjoy, convey and dispose of all such real and personal estate as may be necessary therefor or which may be taken in the payment of debts, and to secure the right to use, divert and appropriate any springs, streams or ponds of water in the County of Essex, and to contract with other parties or corporations, for such supply of water, and to construct and maintain reservoirs, wells, aqueducts, buildings, machinery and apparatus of every kind that may be necessary or useful for such purpose, and that it shall at all times be lawful for officers, agents, servants and employees of said company to enter upon any lands and real estate in said County of Essex and survey, excavate and bore for water, and examine the quality thereof, and locate all and singular such reservoirs, wells, aqueducts, buildings, machinery and apparatus, and all other necessary whosoever appendages to the same, doing no unnecessary damage to private or other property, and to lay down, examine, replace and repair pipes and other conduits beneath the streets, alleys, lanes and other places of Orange and its vicinity, and to place hydrants and fire plugs in such streets, alleys, lanes and places free of all charge, and to tap the main pipes, and insert, repair and remove branch pipes, as to said company may seem advisable; that public travel shall at no time be unnecessarily impeded, and that after the completion of any such work, the said streets, alleys, lanes and places shall be left in as good condition as the same were in before the commencement of such work."

The Orange Water Company began the installation of its plant in East Orange and Bloomfield about 1882, and has since from time to time extended its mains and services as it saw fit. A ten year contract was entered into between the company and the town (then a township), and at its expiration municipal ownership of a distributing system was strongly urged by many of our citizens, but the Township Committee, in the face of strong opposition, entered into a further contract with the company, dated April 18, 1894, which expired July 1, 1902.

Dr. Harrison reviewed the futile efforts made by the Town Council to negotiate with the Orange Water Company for the purchase of its plant previous to the sale by the company of a part of its plant to East Orange.

After the sale of the East Orange system the company, he said, opened negotiations with your Council for the sale of the plant in Bloomfield to the town. The price first demanded was \$250,000. Your Council offered \$90,000, and after numerous conferences between the Water Committee of your Council and the representatives of the company, the company offered to sell the system to the town for \$150,000, as appears by its letter under date of May 16, 1903, and from this figure of \$150,000 the company has ever since persistently declined to recede. This letter was presented to your Council at its regular meeting held May 18, 1903, together with an estimate of the cost by a well known contractor of duplicating the plant with 2,000 domestic services, but with no larger than ten inches, for the sum of \$174,319.14; and a further estimate for duplication, substituting, however, six inch pipe in place of four inch, for the sum of \$191,922.42.

Your Council believing it to be the interest of the town to own the said distributing system, as now installed, and believing that the figure submitted by the company was final, determined to call a public meeting of the citizens to advise them of the situation and obtain expressions of opinion. That meeting was held in Liberty Street school building on May 22, 1903, and a committee of fifteen citizens, seven of whom were the members of your Council, was appointed to investigate and report upon the matter of purchase of said plant at an adjourned public meeting to be held at the call of the Chair.

Dr. Harrison next went over the ground showing the relations between the Council and the Committee of Fifteen. The Council, he said, had been given to understand that the attempted negotiations between the Committee of Fifteen and the water company had proved a failure, but that in the opinion of the sub-committee a new, better and more serviceable plant could be installed at a cost not exceeding \$150,000. The sub-committee was then instructed to continue its negotiations with the company, offer \$90,000 for the system that being the amount previously offered by the Council and rejected by the company, and in the event of a second rejection to attempt to negotiate another water contract with the company upon equitable terms. From July 18 last until after October 8th inst., your Council was

not advised in any way as to any proceedings of the so-called Committee of Fifteen or its sub-committee except that the Chairman of the Water Committee of the Council had been advised by Mr. Barrett, about October 1, on inquiry, that he believed the question of value of the system might be determined by arbitration. Meanwhile numerous applications for the extension of water mains in our streets for building and domestic purposes had been received by the Council, frequent inquiries had been made by our citizens as to the situation and many complaints had been made to members of the Council as to the service. The last extension of the water contract had expired July 1 last, and the company paid no attention to applications made by the Water Committee of your Council to extend its mains or better its service. Mr. Munn of the water company advised the Chairman of the Water Committee about October 1, inst., that company would not reduce its price for the system, and that further negotiations on the part of the sub-committee of the Committee of Fifteen would not result in any more favorable proposals than had already been submitted.

A few days before the adjourned meeting of the Council held October 8, the Chairman of the Water Committee, in company with Mr. Moore of the Council, called upon Mr. Munn to satisfy themselves as to the exact situation, and as a result of such conference the following letters were received by the Council.

The letters alluded to have all been made public and printed with the exception of the following:

To the Town Council, Bloomfield, N. J. In our communication of October 8, 1903, we made among other things the following proposition:

"We will sell our distribution system with all its connections for \$150,000, sale to date from October 1st."

We will say in answer to some inquiries as to the precise meaning of this proposition, that we included in the same, according to our understanding, all the street mains and pipes, hydrants, specials, and all connections including the house connections, taps and gates at curb line, and this carries with it all our right to distribute and sell water in Bloomfield to public and private consumers.

We will undertake that if bonds are duly issued for the whole amount at four per cent interest for a term of thirty years, a bid will be made at such a rate that the entire expense of all the proceedings to issue the bonds, including engraving and printing the bonds, will be covered by the premium.

The contract with the Montclair Water Company for a supply of water for Bloomfield, which will expire May 1, 1905, goes with the plant and will be assigned by us. Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH L. MUNN, For the Orange Water Co.

On receipt of the foregoing communication of October 8, at the adjourned meeting of your Council on that date, your Council, realizing that nearly five months had elapsed since the receipt of the company's offer, and the public meeting in May last, without any change in the situation, and believing that it would be advantageous to the town to purchase the system at the price named, if better terms could not be secured, rather than to install a new system, and believing that the company's proposition was final and that a further conference with the so-called Committee of Fifteen could result only in a further delay, from which no good could result to our citizens, and in a further expense to the town for attorney's fees, etc., adopted the resolution calling for a determination of the matter by a vote of our citizens at a special election to be held November 10 next.

Dr. Harrison said in conclusion: The Orange Water Company is now unable to furnish the town with water by contract, except such as it may purchase, as a middle man, from other water companies and sell to us.

So long as the mains and pipes are in control of the Orange Water Company the town can exercise no control over the situation as to the quality of water or the price to be paid for it, and the company has advised your Council that its water hereafter to be furnished by it will be charged for at materially increased rates for both public and domestic service.

The variance between the figures as to cost of a new system as appears by the estimate of contractors and the estimate of the engineers seems to justify your Council in the conclusion that, allowing for changes, alterations and unforeseen contingencies, the installation of a new system would cost the town at least \$150,000; and further, assuming the more conservative figures to be correct. Your Council believe that the annoyance, delay, inconvenience and possible disease and even death to be suffered by the tearing up of more than twenty-eight miles of our streets, justifies it in advising the purchase of the system now installed. As your Council is advised that the plant now installed cannot be taken from the water company under condemnation proceedings and that the installation of a new and competing system may bring about large complications which can only result in financial loss to the town, your Council is further confirmed in its opinion that the position taken is for the best interests of the town.

The assumption of the contract between the Orange Water Company and the Montclair Water Company for the term expiring May 1, 1905, further commends the purchase, as it will enable the town to arrange for a permanent supply at its expiration. There are a number of different sources of supply open to the town, and in the event of municipal ownership no doubt satisfactory arrangements therefor can be made.

Your Council, therefore, believing that the purchase of the present distributing system from the Orange Water Company at the terms proposed is for the best interests of the town, recommend that the action of the Council in submitting the question of purchase to a vote of the people be maintained.

Dated October 29, 1903.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. PETERSON, W. F. HARRISON, J. R. CONLAN, C. W. CHABOT, WM. DOUGLAS MOORE.

Mr. Farrand, being absent, did not sign the above report but voted for the resolution calling for the special election. After reading his official report, Dr.

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TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

Republican and Democratic Parties Suffering Alike from Prevailing Apathy on the Part of Voters—A Great Falling Off in the Vote Anticipated Tuesday.

Monday evening will mark the close of one of the most apathetic political campaigns ever experienced in this community. It is a matter of marvel that so little party interest has been manifested in such an important matter as the choosing of members of the Assembly, particularly when matters of such close and direct interest as the abandonment of the Morris Canal, the Passaic Valley trunk sewer, public school affairs and possibly annexation schemes are likely matters to be acted upon by the Assemblymen to be elected Tuesday.

The prevailing apathy is not confined to one of the two major parties in State politics. It has affected the Republicans and Democrats alike. With the exception of a small gathering arranged by the First Ward Republican Club last night, nothing has been done here to awaken interest or enthusiasm. The Democrats have not even gone that far, but it is said that the local Democratic nominee for Assemblyman, Zebulon G. Wood, has been doing some lively hustling on his own account, and it is alleged on the part of his friends that he has secured many personal promises of support at polls.

The same lack of interest in next Tuesday's election that has prevailed here has been apparent throughout the entire county, with the exception of East Orange, where a lively contest between the Republicans and the Citizens' Union over local matters has stirred up the people and will have an effect on the size of the vote polled.

In the city of Newark, where local affairs also enter into the coming election and efforts have been made during the past week to stir up public interest, the Socialists appear to be the only people who as a party are exercising any unusual activity in the Assembly elections. The Socialists have held several open-air meetings, at which the party's political theories have been expounded with the energy and fervor characteristic of Socialist party orators. Under the circumstances it is highly probable that only a light vote will be polled next Tuesday.

Some Republicans here expressed the fear that the apathy with which the party is suffering will possibly be taken advantage of by the Democratic party. A prominent Democratic leader who was spoken to about that particular phase of the situation expressed a disconsolate view of the situation and said "that apathy on the part of voters was going to prove more fatal to the Democrats than the Republicans. The Democratic party, he said, was without funds to procure the necessary remedies for reviving and stimulating the party voters."

The Newark Advertiser in commenting on the unsatisfactory political situation says: "The indifference of the average citizen of New Jersey regarding the election a week hence is not reassuring. There are exceptions, of course, as in Jersey City, Trenton and some sections of South Jersey, where local contests will bring out the vote. But taking the State straight through there seems to be an unusual amount of lethargy. It is hinted that disgust has as much to do with the condition of affairs as indifference. It is said neither party has manifested qualities that attract the ordinary voter. The independent citizen is reported as seeing nothing to demand the exercise of suffrage this year. If these things are true, then it behooves Republican managers to devote the brief balance of the campaign to awakening the voter. This is not a year for lassitude or indifference. It precedes a year when the most important national and State offices will be at stake, and when great issues must be decided. Some very vital questions are liable to arise and demand solution. The Republican party should carry New Jersey by a large majority as last year, and so show that it can be considered in the party column in 1904. Get the vote out."

The Newark Sunday Call, a paper now out of accord with the Republican organization in this county, says: "The total registration this year in Newark is 48,185, and when compared with last year's total of 52,368, it is evident there is much indifference. This is not wholly due to the nature of the contest, although the offices to be filled are of less than usual importance. There is no political enthusiasm in Newark, no leadership that inspires, no cause that arouses voters to advocacy. There is a rather strong disposition to vote against some things and some men; very little desire to vote for anybody or anything. It is always observable that when there is sultry rebellion in the air there is a falling off in registration and vote. Ordinarily ardent partisans express their opinions by staying away from the polls. These persons are unable to bring themselves to the point of voting against

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COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

William E. Chancellor Who Made the Motion That Such a Committee be Appointed Makes a Statement of the Facts About the Make up of the Committee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CITIZEN:

SIR: In view of certain statements made and discussed at the meeting last Thursday evening upon the water question, permit me to set forth the facts relating to the appointment of the Committee of Fifteen. This much-discussed committee was appointed in accordance with a resolution offered by myself and passed unanimously in open meeting. So far from being a pre-arranged affair these are the facts:

When I arrived at the meeting, I found that no Chairman or Secretary had been thought of. Several were suggested. Mr. Theodore H. Ward and Mr. Samuel G. Hayter were finally elected. After the discussion had proceeded at some length, Mr. Hayter and I had a half-minute's conversation, as the result of which I wrote the resolution, with the sole purpose of getting some definite action. The resolution was immediately accepted by the meeting upon my offering it. In other words, the idea of having eight citizens and seven Councilmen upon the committee was purely accidental as far as the originator was concerned whether it was wise or not, the responsibility for the idea.

We were told by certain representatives of the people upon the Council two things, both of which as a citizen I am disposed to challenge. First, we were told that the Town owed its support to the Council because the Town had elected the Council. Only one member of the Town Council is elected by the Town, the others are elected by the Wards. It is an absolutely un-American proposition that the people owe obedience to their representatives. On the contrary, the representatives must heed the will of the people. This is the essence of Democracy or Republicanism, all political Americanism what we will, Councilmen are not rulers but delegates.

In the second place we were told that we are upon the horns of a dilemma. We must either pay \$150,000 for the mains of the Orange Water Company or suffer the dangerous nuisance of having our streets torn up for the installation of a competitive municipal plant. There is no such dilemma, as the vote of the meeting showed. We have the choice either of paying \$150,000 for what most of the intelligent people of the town think is worth much less, or of doing one of three other things. These three other things afford us a way out so wide open that the directors of the Orange Water Company, whose business ability is distinctly in evidence in all their bargaining, will understand.

First, the Orange Water Company has now an option to take \$90,000.

Second, the town of Bloomfield certainly has a fair opportunity, if necessary, to persuade the Legislature of the State of New Jersey to pass an act giving incorporated towns the right to condemn property as said at the meeting. At the recent special session, the Legislature gave all boroughs the right to be school districts. The only suggestion of this came from the town of Bloomfield. When the courts can offer no relief, it is the business of the Legislature to do so.

Third, the town of Bloomfield can become a third class city. Rather than pay \$50,000 or \$75,000 more for a water plant than it is worth, there are some people who would prefer to see Bloomfield made a city. There are many smaller cities than Bloomfield in New Jersey, and I believe but one town actually larger. Such are at least three ways out of the "perplexing predicament."

There was at the meeting last Thursday a certain undercurrent of criticism of the water corporation much to be deplored in an age of struggle between capital and labor. There certainly has never been any conduct on the part of the Orange Water Company to warrant a retaliatory course in the event of their not getting the price they would like to receive. The company has no power to shut off water or to charge unequal and extreme prices to consumers. It is not only lawlessness to assume that the company can use its charter to the injury of the town, but it is also uncharitableness to assume that the directors would desire to do so.

In a matter of bargaining between a corporation and a community, as in bargaining between a corporation and a body of workmen, the only advantage of the corporation is that its directors are more likely to pursue its business affairs with clear heads and steady purposes than are the people.

Very respectfully,
W. E. CHANCELLOR.

Reformation Anniversary.

A Reformation anniversary service will be held in St. John's Lutheran Evangelical Church at half-past three o'clock to-morrow afternoon, in which Lutheran Evangelical churches of Elizabeth, Plainfield, New Brunswick, Rahway and Newark will be represented. Rev. Mr. Luhrs of Jersey City will preach the sermon, and several of the visiting clergy will take part. Refreshments will be served at the conclusion of the church service.

Birthday Reception.

The anniversary of Mrs. Charles H. Ashley's birthday on Friday of last week was made the occasion by a large party of friends for a reception. The numerous guests spent a very pleasant evening. The affair was managed by Mr. Ashley's sister, Mrs. Gertrude Harr.

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

REV. GEO. A. PAULL'S SERMON ON THE GREAT SCHOLAR AND THEOLOGIAN.

Some Features of the Life, Character and Preaching of the Eminent Divine—Adjusting Power of Religion and the Emphasis Now Laid on Love—What Edwards and Puritanism Did for Our Country—The Modern Changes in Thought and Attitude Towards God.

The recent Edwards bicentennial at Yale University resulted in a great revival of interest among scholars, theologians and writers. Apropos of this awakening of interest in him whom Holmes termed the Mighty Edwards, Rev. George A. Paull of Westminster Presbyterian Church preached the following discourse on the life, character and preaching of the great New England divine:

"Knowing, therefore, the terror of the Lord, we persuade men."—II Corinthians, 5: 11.

Two hundred years ago, on October 5, a man was born in New England whose name is in the churches to this day. His name was Jonathan Edwards, and he was indeed a notable man. His mind was very precocious. Converted at nine years of age, at twelve he wrote an essay on "The Materiality of the Soul." At thirteen he was a freshman in Yale, and delighted in such writings as "Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding." Before he was seventeen he had his diploma, and at nineteen he was an ordained pastor in New York city. When he came of age he was called as a tutor in his Alma Mater, and he discharged the duties with renown.

But not less remarkable than his intellectual gifts was the development of his religious character. He wrote of his early manhood that "he made seeking his salvation the main business of his life." The "Resolutions," which he wrote out and read over once a week, are ideals, and might form models for the guidance of any life. Here are some of them:

"Resolved, Never to do, be, or suffer, anything in body or soul but what tends to the glory of God.

"Resolved, To live with all my might while I do live.

"Resolved, To maintain the strictest temperance in eating and drinking.

"Resolved, Never to suffer the least emotion of anger or irrational beings.

"Resolved, Never to speak anything ridiculous or matter of laughter on the Lord's Day.

"Resolved, Never to give over or in the least to slacken my fight with my corruptions, however unsuccessful I may be.

"Resolved, Never to do anything which I should be afraid to do if it were the last hour of my life."

So this youthful saint defined his ideals to himself in seventy resolutions of mingled devotion and practice.

He entered the ministry with this consecration: "To-day I made a solemn dedication of myself to God, and wrote it down; giving up myself and all that I had to God, to be for the future in no respect mine own; to act as one that had no right to myself in any respect; and solemnly vowed to take God for my whole portion and felicity, looking on nothing else as any part of my happiness, nor acting as if it were; and His law for the constant rule of my obedience, engaging to fight with all my might against the world, the flesh, the devil, to the end of my life." With the old-fashioned flavor of this dictation there is a keenness of discrimination and an absolute honesty with himself that is rare. So he took his place in the pulpit; tall and of slender form, but with great seriousness and gravity of manner. His face was of a feminine cast, implying at once a capacity for both sweetness and severity—the Johannine type of countenance, we should say—just as his spirit was that of St. John, rather than that of St. Peter or St. Paul. His manner in the pulpit is described as quiet exceedingly, with little or no gesture, a voice not loud, but distinct and penetrating. His sermons must have gained from his remarkable presence and personality; but unlike most sermons, "the fire of life and reality still burns in them." So for twenty-three years he preached at Northampton, inspiring the community and often thrilling all New England, and leading in that marvelous revival known as "The Great Awakening."

His removal to Northampton—then a frontier town, really an Indian settlement—marked the transition to his theological writings. There he penned his mighty treatise on "The Freedom of the Will"—a work which produced so deep an impression that it is still considered "the one large contribution which America has made to the deepest philosophical thought of the world." Mr. John Fiske has said of Edwards: "In many of his speculations his mind moves through the loftiest regions of thought with a sustained strength that comes near reminding one of the mighty Spinoza. The more one considers Edwards, the more colossal and astonishing he seems. Among writers of Christian theology, his place is by the side of Augustine, Aquinas and Calvin. His character was as great as his genius. . . . It was due to Edwards that the prime question to every anxious mind was not so much, 'Am I one of the elect?' as this other question, 'Have I surrendered my heart to Christ?'"

The religious thought of the seventeenth century was in danger of losing its life among dry logical formalisms. It needed to be touched with emotion, and that

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